

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

NO. 457.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
day, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000.00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....70,000.00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule.....189,045.15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate.....11,100.00

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest.....200,145.15
Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days.....174,820.23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity.....9,425.69

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turn.....18,900.00

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above.....17,855.49

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Offices.....5,993.46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agencies).....1,814.09

Missouri defence warrants.....411.00

Revenue stamps.....15.80

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable.....\$430,990.36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies.....4,425.80

Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies.....59,012.85

Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value.....48,412.85

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357.
900.00

STATE OF MISSOURI, *ss.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, *ss.*
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Company
is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, not only
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any
dividends or other authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUEL'S Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,
BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in ex-
cel-
lence with that of Bank Notes—

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,

Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Prom-
issory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-
iting and Professional Cards, No-
tarial, County and Hand
Seals, Etc., Etc.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made
to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES,

S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865—3m.

MISCELLANY.

From Chamber's Journal.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Or How one Man was Cured of Jealousy.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 19 1865.

It is only my husband, Mr. Merrington,⁷ returned she. "O John, I am so sorry that you found me out, for I had meant my picture to be a pleasant surprise to you upon your birthday next week. This was to be my last sitting but one; and nobody knows the trouble I have taken to keep you ignorant of my coming here. That stupid Emily Jane must have let it out."

"No, my dear," said I; "I discovered the fact for myself, through the telegraph; and really I—I couldn't help coming down to see how the picture was getting on. It was so very kind of you. And, dear me, Mr. Merrington, what a charming likeness!"

"Well, it's not in a very good light, you see," rejoined he, deprecatingly. "Not having a room with a sky light, I am obliged to block up those windows, and manage how I can. It makes the house dark, and, I am afraid, caused you to stumble at the drawing room door."

"Yes," said I, "that was just it; I very nearly came in head first. I only thought I'd look in on my way to the city. I won't interrupt you another moment; and, indeed, I have myself no time to lose."

I gave the maid five shillings, and—thinking it would be more likely to insure her silence—a chuck under the chin. Then I wrote to Peabody from Bunhill Row (where my place of business is situated), to tell him that I would not make a fool of him any longer; but the fact was, that, during the last few weeks, I had been making my wife sit for her picture, which he was to come and pass his judgment on as soon as it was finished; there was a question as to whether the flower in her hair was an improvement or not.

But I knew that Emily Jane would tell Anna Maria all about it. However, nothing was said until my birthday arrived, and with the portrait, for which the dear creature had saved up her pin-money, and put herself to the greatest inconvenience. I declare my heart smote me for my base suspicions when I looked upon that honest face, which had never worn paint before. Upon that day, she said:

"By the by, John, when the telegraph arrived for me from Mr. Merrington, it didn't make you jealous at all, did it?"

"Oh, dear no, my darling! Jealous of you? Impossible! Not, of course, that you are not beautiful enough to make all the world fall in love with you; but I never dreamed of such a thing."

"That's all right, John," said she, kissing me; but there was a wicked twinkle in her kind eyes as she added dryly: "I am glad to hear you say that, for, do you know, my dear, I almost thought you were just a little jealous."

There's somebody in the house with Diana, there's somebody in the house I know—I rushed out with the receipt in my hand, and the boy snatched it, and took it to flight, for he saw that I was dangerous. What could this dreadful message mean? or rather what meaning could it have but one? Rupert Merrington! not at all a steady sounding name, to begin with; the sender, too, was evidently no business man, or he would not have exceeded his twenty words foolishly. It had a military smack all over him; and I didn't like that notion—a military smack! Merrington was of course an assumed name. The handwriting was good, and so far unlike the captain's; but then people don't write their own telegraph messages. I felt that some immediate action was necessary, or that I should be suffocated. In a couple of minutes I was in a hansom bound for Cupidon Villas, in a state of mind easier imagined than described: and yet I had often read descriptions of it in novels which professed to describe aristocratic life, and often had seen upon the stage (although principally in farces) the husband racked by jealous pangs.

What had there been to laugh at in that, I wondered now? Why should the tenderest emotions of the human heart be made the subject of buffoon?

But what a wicked looking set of houses were those which I was now passing? If bricks and mortar—and especially stucco—can look vicious, certainly St. John's Wood possesses a patent for such a thing.

"What number, sir?" shouted my driver, through the little hole in the roof. "This is Cupidon Villas."

"I am sorry to hear it," groaned I, passing my pocket-handkerchief over my brow.

"Don't mind me my good man, (for his countenance evinced much dismay at my voice and manner); I know it is not your fault that I am miserable. Please to pull up at No. 6."

Of all the wicked looking houses in Cupidon Terrace, No. 6 was it seemed to me, the wickedest. The round eye which formed its staircase window winked viciously in the sunlight, and in the garden was a little grating, as though for the purpose of reconnoissance before admittance, which was not a little grating to me. The drawing-room shutters were closed. This latter circumstance gave me some satisfaction, since it might signify that Mr. Merrington was dead, but a glance at the gay attire of the servant girl who answered my summons cut away this ground of consolation. "Is Mrs. R. within?" inquired I with a tone of indifference.

"Well, yes, sir—but you can't see her just at present. Mr. Merrington has a great objection to—"

"Confound Mr. Merrington!" cried I, pushing my way in. "I want to see my wife."

"Oh, your wife is it, sir?" replied the maid with a giggle. "Then, of course, you can go up, if you please, although it's as much as my place is worth. You will find them in the drawing-room."

"What! there?" exclaimed I passionately, pointing to the closed windows.

"Yes, of course, sir! That's the room they always sit in."

"They always sit in? Then this sort of thing must have been going on for a minute!"

I cleared the two little flights of stairs in a couple of bounds, and hurled upon the drawing-room door like a catapult.

I found myself in a large apartment, darkened, indeed, upon one side, but well lit by a huge window (invisible from the front of the house) at its northern end. In the center of the room was a raised structure, hung with purple, and rather resembling a scaffold decorated for the execution of royalty, and upon the scaffold sat my wife in an uncomfortable attitude, and with an expression of countenance that she only wears upon those ceremonious occasions which demand what are called "company manners." Between her and the window stood a gentleman with moustaches, and in a velvet coat—an easel, and evidently painting her portrait. He elevated his eyebrows at my peculiar mode of entering the room, and looked towards my wife, as if for an explanation of the phenomenon.

"Lor' bless me," answered my wife from the top story, "it isn't one of the children, is it, John? Pray tell me the worst at once."

"No, madam, it is I," replied I stiffly.

"Then it's the kitchen chimney," exclaimed she, in a dogmatic tone. "And didn't I tell Mary to have it swept a week ago; and now the fire engines will spoil everything, even if we are not burnt out of house and home."

"Yes, sir," replied she, "it was the same two."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY.....19, 1865

NURSERY RHYMES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

THE WARRIORS.

Beau and Lee
Went out you see,
To do a little slaughter;
Beau fell down
And broke his crown,
And Lee came tumbling after!

THE CONSULTATION.

Goosey, goosey, gander,
Where shall I wander,
Said the Rebel President:
To his great commander.
Goosey, goosey, gander,
It's time to meander;
Out of here you'd better steer,
Said the great commander!

FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

There was a man in Richmond town,
The Yankees came to nab him;
He clomb up on the chimney top
And saw they meant to grab him.
So he got down on another side,
And then they couldn't find him;
He rode as far as he could ride,
And never looked behind him!

THE ARCH TRAITOR.

Jeff. was a cunning dog,
Jeff. was a thief,
Of all the rogues in rebellion,
Jeff. was the chief.
But he was sent to Richmond,
And then Jeff fled,
If the Yankees catch him,
They'll cut off his head!

SONG OF THE CITIZENS.

We are all in the dumps,
For Yankees are tramps,
And Chinee's gone to the wall;
Jeff. Davis is hit,
And Lee's in a fit,
And that's the end of us all!

FALL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Trumpery-Dumpty sat on a wall,
Trumpery-Dumpty had a great fall;
Jeff. & his horses and all Jeff's men
Can't put the trumpery together again!

SUMMARY.

Confederacy-Grundy
Was born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Sickened on Wednesday,
Very ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday,
And that is the end
Of Confederacy-Grundy.

The London Press on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

From the London Times, April 27.

The American news which we publish this morning will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States themselves. We trust it will appear that the crimes of Wilkes Booth and his accomplices were conceived and executed in concert with no one but themselves. The South, broken and defeated, could receive no possible benefit from the removal of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward; the too probable effect of the crime is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible. On the other hand, the waving of a knife before the affrighted audience at the theatre, and the "Sic semper tyrannis," pronounced by the assassin, indicate the vanity of men willing to immortalize themselves, like Eratostratus, though the world should perish. Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by the wanton murder of Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary. The admiration won by the long and gallant defence of Richmond will be lessened; the memory of Lee's lofty bearing and Jackson's deep religious feeling will be obscured by the atrocities committed in the name and on behalf of the South. Arson in New-York, theft under the pretense of war in Vermont, and assassination in the capital, dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to superior forces and of a well-fought field in Virginia.

From the London Star.

For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle. He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple, natural strength and grandeur of his character. Talleyrand once said of a great American statesman that without experience he "divined" his way through any crisis. Mr. Lincoln thus divined his way through the perilous, exhausting and unprecedented difficulties which might well have broken strength and blinded the prescience of the best-trained professional statesmen. He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature—at the very ends which the highest of political genius, the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The world was at last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how great a man he was. It had long, indeed, learned that he was devoid of vanity as of fear; but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy the hour of triumph would prove that he possessed. Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemency when the harsh and of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. We in England have something to feel ashamed of when we meditate upon the greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too many Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they had to tell of Abraham Lincoln. They stooped to criticize a foreign patriot as a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his manner, as if Cromwell was a Chesterfield; they accused him of ugliness, as if Mirabeau was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantries of his figure, as if Peel was a posturist; they were facetious about his dress, as if Cavour was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmerston never jests. We do not remember any instance since the wildest days of British fury against the Corsican "Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt with in English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison we can-

not but remember that while Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy Lincoln was our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side the ocean, tried by the sorriest temptations that Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation. Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph, the world must have mourned for his loss. That he has fallen by the coward hand of a vile assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to express.

From the London Daily News, April 27.

The hour of his great work done, President Lincoln has fallen. Not, indeed, in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, nor in the intoxication of applause, for the fruits of victory were not yet gathered in his hand, was the Chief of the American people, the foremost man in the great Christian revolution of our age, struck down. The five-twenty, which advanced on the intelligence of Lee's surrender to 69, fell the next day to 65, and on the assassination of President Lincoln becoming known, to 60. A fall of ten per cent. was anticipated. Erie shares fell only two per cent. from the price before the news, closing at forty-six. This unlooked for steadiness must have a very favorable effect here, and must have been followed by a recovery abroad as soon as later intelligence from us should have reached England. The surrender of Johnston, the fall of Mobile, the steadiness of our people under the great calamity, the rapid and sweeping reduction of the army and navy, the resumption of active trade, the hearty support, accorded to President Johnson, the large subscriptions to the national securities, will all tend to restore confidence in Europe.

There is another fact, philosophical in its character, which promises greater results than all the rest. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln appears to have roused all the better feelings of the British heart. Loyalty to the sovereign is a principle deeply rooted in the Briton's nature, and the violence that was done our late chief magistrate is quite likely to destroy the last vestige of sympathy with the South in England. Mr. Mason may deny any knowledge of, or complicity with, the assassin in vain; he will be believed, but he will be shunned as being in very bad company. In the ardor of John Bull's heart, seeing how bravely we have met the terrible shock, he will come to our support, politically and financially, with a new born zeal, and declare that, next to himself, Brother Jonathan is the best fellow alive, and his promise to pay about as good as consols.

The public expressions of horror and grief in England caused by Mr. Lincoln's assassination will be grateful to our grieved, stricken, heroic people, and from the grave of our late President may spring anew that justice and good feeling which had grown with a half century of peaceful intercourse.—*World.*

of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

The Assassination in England.

The commercial intelligence by the Hibernian is of the greatest interest. It has been looked for with much solicitude. The great events of April have produced the most profound sensation in Europe, and yet the effect in financial circles is not so great as was generally anticipated in Wall Street. The five-twenty, which advanced on the intelligence of Lee's surrender to 69, fell the next day to 65, and on the assassination of President Lincoln becoming known, to 60. A fall of ten per cent. was anticipated.

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From the Philadelphia North American. The Past, the Present, and the Future.

At the outset of the war some very simple claims presented themselves to the National Government, of which the chief were:

1. To collect the customs at the Southern ports.

2. To repossess the United States forts, postoffices, custom-houses, navy-yards and arsenals.

These were the original demands of men who were slow in making up their minds to the great work of subjugation. In the next stage of our progress we aimed at—

1. The recovery of the control of the Mississippi river.

2. The possession and control of the Southern seaboard.

3. The retention of the whole of our territorial domain.

Here was a transition from limited to extended views. The powers of the National Government were beginning to be more clearly understood, and it was seen to be by no means the weak affair it had been supposed.

All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jeff. Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission, or authority issued by them or either of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration

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THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY.....19, 1865

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,
of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Proclamation

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky

Review of News.

The trial of the conspirators at Washington yet continues. The evidence thus far introduced is regarded as conclusive of the guilt of the accused parties. Evidence before the Court develops the fact that the conspiracy dates back as far as the summer of 1863. Booth visited Canada and had consultations with the Southern Commissioners there, although they deny ever having seen him. It is said that a letter from Jeff Davis was found on his body.

Jeff Davis was expected to reach Nashville night before last. A steamer was lying at the wharf under Government orders. It was believed he would take passage on her for the North.

Basil Duke, who commanded Davis' escort till they reached Abbeyville, there left his command, and with his field officers surrendered to the Federal forces at Augusta.

President Johnson has commuted the death sentence of Horsey, one of the Indiana traitors, to imprisonment for life, and has granted a respite to Bowles and Milligan, under sentence of death for treason, to June 2d.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was arrested on the night of the 9th, at the executive mansion in Milledgeville, and is now en route to Washington. It is probable he will be released on reaching that city as ex-Governor Aiken has been.

The pirate Stonewall coaled lately at Nassau, although British Colonial authorities refused to permit Federal war vessels even to enter that port, declaring that Nassau and Bermuda were closed to both belligerent parties. If the Nassau authorities have received the late President's proclamation with regard to these Confederate pirates, they will have to suffer the consequences.

A man named Swan has been arrested in Bermuda and committed for having acted as agent for the rebel Blackburn in the purchase and shipping of infected clothing and other articles. Blackburn promised him liberal pay for his assistance.

The Raleigh papers are anxious for a heavy reward to be offered for the capture of their fugitive Governor Vance. They say it would go far towards finishing the war in the State.

Two large trunks, filled with the private papers of George H. Sanders, have been brought from Richmond and delivered over to the War Department.

Farmers are returning to their plantations in Virginia, now that the war is considered over, and are making strenuous efforts to produce good harvests. Many Northern farmers have purchased tracts of land in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe.

The Congressional Convention of the 1st. District met at Paducah on the 8th instant. Resolutions were adopted favoring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, approving the course of Hon. L. Anderson, late Representative, in Congress, and expressing full confidence in the loyalty, integrity and capacity of President Johnson and pledging him a hearty support. The nomination of candidate for Representative in Congress was postponed until the 16th of June.

Hard on Jewett,

Speaking of Colorado Jewett going to England on a mission, the New York Times says it is very glad, for a double reason, that he has gone to England—we get rid of him, and we punish the British. We fervently trust they will continue their faith, and invest largely on his advice in Confederate bonds. But if they have any wish to befriend this country, now that it no longer needs even their good wishes, we beg them to keep Jewett on the other side of the Atlantic. If they will do this, we can afford to forgive them a good deal of their "neutrality." If they send him back, their real hatred of the United States can no longer be doubted.

Constitutional Amendment and States Rights.

R. H. Hanson, Esq., has announced his willingness to become a candidate for Congress, provided he be the choice of a Convention. The Louisville Democrat endorses him to be a Union man—how Hanson must win under such an endorsement—and says that he is "for the Constitution without an Amendment which will take from the State the management of her own domestic affairs." Well, who isn't? Has such an Amendment been proposed? We have not heard of it. The Democrat certainly does not refer to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery throughout the Union. Congress, in accordance with the Constitution, has acknowledged the right of the State to ratify or not, as she pleases, and that if the proper number of States say it shall not be done, then it can not be done. Any thing wrong in that?

The Constitution provides for its amendment by three-fourths of the States. Kentucky knew that when she came into the Union. She knew, too, that the institution of slavery, whether as to its abolition or extension, was not one of the things which were excepted under this provision. Hence it becomes a national affair and the requisite number of States may wipe it out when they please.

But it is the second clause of the Amendment that is to play all this mischief. This provides for Congress seeing to it that the Amendment be carried out in the different States. This we are told is an unwarranted interference with the domestic affairs of the States. How? Well, it gives Congress the right to proclaim negro equality, to provide for negroes voting; to establish their right to hold office; to go to school with the white children; to throw open our parlors to negro visitors; to open a channel by which a large stream of blacks shall flow in upon us from Canada, and another one from the South, till all Kentucky is engulfed in the dark waters of negroism—*vide* speech at the Court House on Monday afternoon; and—well Heaven only knows what it does not allow Congress to do. It is kind of omnibus amendment. Just imagine anything whatever and tack it in; the amendment will cover it all. At least so the Democracy tells us—the virtuous Democracy which was never known to deviate from the strictest line of truth, and which would rather never hold an office or handle a dime than to pettifog for it.

The 2nd section of the Amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article"—that is that slavery shall not hereafter exist in the United States—"by appropriate legislation." This appears to us only to be a formal acknowledgement of the power of Congress to enforce the provision of the Constitution in the different States—a power which the Southern States have expressly denied. But the Opposition leaders say it is no such thing. It is a handing over of all our domestic affairs to the will and power of Congress. Congress under this clause may come into the State and do what it pleases. The keen-eyed Democracy sees it clearly. But we fear the people will not. In their simplicity they will accept the amendment as it stands. They will think the welfare of the country demands it. They know that it will remove a great cause of danger and an inciter to rebellion. They will act as patriotism requires.

Mississippi Returning to her Allegiance.
A reconstruction meeting has been called to meet at Vicksburg on the 5th of June. Efforts are being made to bring together a full representation of the loyal element of that State. A meeting for that purpose was held at Memphis on the evening of May 11, which was largely attended by loyal Mississippians in that city. The sentiment of the meeting was unanimous in favor of an earnest support of the policy of the Government and of a return of the State to its former relations to the Federal Union. The free expression of thought and experience as to the defects, the advantages and the efficiency of our system of popular education, cannot but result in good. The first meeting of this Association will, we are requested by the Superintendent to state, be held in Lexington on the 1st day of August. The teachers of the public schools, the Commissioners and District Trustees are all entitled to membership. We shall refer to this report again.

Fiendish action of the Rebel Congress.

The complicity of the rebel Government in the scheme to overturn the Federal Government by the assassination of the President and his Cabinet, will, we believe, be fully proven. From the very beginning of the rebellion, a spirit of fiendish cruelty and vindictiveness has been displayed by the leaders of the rebellion, which they have endeavored artfully to veil under the cry of "Retaliation." The War for the Union was itself denounced as inhuman, and the armies of the Union declared unworthy of the consideration due to belligerents. Its every act, therefore, was decried as barbarous, as illegitimate warfare, and retaliation was threatened and ordered. Under this excuse our prisoners have been starved; Union men have been hunted to their death by guerrillas; Western passenger steamboats, with their freight of unarmed men and women and children, have been burned; Federal soldiers have been massacred; the burning of Northern cities ordered. As a finale to the whole, it doubtless will be found that under this same pretense the assassination of President Lincoln and his Cabinet was undertaken. In this belief the following telegram will bear as out:

NEW YORK, May 16.

The Tribune's special says the War Department has had laid before it a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which was concocted for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of the prisoners of war; the murder of black soldiers; the burning of Northern cities, and finally, the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. The preamble sets forth in great detail and needless iteration the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in the rebel districts free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of President Lincoln, denouncing it as unprincipled and inhuman. Then follows the resolution:

"Resolved, That the papers of the city of Memphis, the Vicksburg Herald, and Natchez Courier requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting."

We urgently recommend to the people of Mississippi a hearty accordance, as the true policy of the present juncture.

A resolution was also passed denouncing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as a crime of the deepest dye, and expressing the belief that the people of Mississippi condemned the act and denounced it as atrocious.

We believe that the sentiment of this

meeting will prove to be the common sentiment of the loyal men of the South. They see the necessity of the policy of the Government—they have been made to feel it by the iron hand of the rebellion and will accept the policy heartily. And as the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery is the end of controversy on that subject, they favor it, well knowing that all the horrors and sufferings they have been forced to endure have resulted from slavery, and that as long as it is tolerated they will be exposed to the same trials and dangers. Hence they wish it removed. The loyal men of Mississippi will soon place the State on its proper footing, and bring about its return to its old allegiance to the Federal Government.

Common School Report.

We are under obligations to the Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, for a copy of his annual report. From this report we learn that the condition of the Common Schools of the State is quite encouraging. Although Kentucky has suffered much during the last year, and in that way especially which we would suppose would interfere most with the operation of these schools—from guerrilla warfare—yet they have prospered and the number of children in attendance upon them has increased. The increase has been, in the number of districts reported, 220, and in the average number of children in attendance at the schools, 7,680. This success during the troublous times through which the State has just passed, augurs a bright future for the Common School system in our State. With the return of peace schools will be re-established in those districts where they have been obliged to be closed, and the probability is that they will be better attended and their advantages more earnestly profited by than before the disturbances of the war. One result of that cruel war will probably be that the necessity of popular instruction will be more generally felt and its advantages and privileges more eagerly sought after. There is no doubt that the institution of slavery has stood in the way of a free education of the masses. The removal of the incubus, together with the greater freedom it gives to thought and speech, will cause the masses to seek after and reap the benefits of the liberal education offered by the Common School system of Kentucky. And with this, the system itself will advance to a higher state of perfection and offer far greater advantages than heretofore.

The report shows that the Superintendent has well attended to his work. He has visited thirteen counties, delivering addresses to promote the interests of the Common Schools of the State. The suggestions that he makes with regard to the visitations of the Superintendent are well worthy of consideration. So also are those with regard to the pay of Commissioners, to the employment of female teachers and the increase of their salaries, and to other matters of importance.

We are glad to see that the "State Teachers' Association" is to be organized. It will, we think, have a happy influence upon Common school education throughout the State. The free expression of thought and experience as to the defects, the advantages and the efficiency of our system of popular education, cannot but result in good. The first meeting of this Association will, we are requested by the Superintendent to state, be held in Lexington on the 1st day of August. The teachers of the public schools, the Commissioners and District Trustees are all entitled to membership. We shall refer to this report again.

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The endorsements on the papers go to show this resolution was read the first and second time, and made the special order for the secret session on the 16th of February, 1864.

Curwen on Abstracts of Title.

S. C. Bull has laid upon our table a small volume with the above title. This work is a manual upon the searching of records and the preparation of Abstracts of titles to real property, illustrated by references to the Statutes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. It is prepared by Maskell E. Curwen, of the Cincinnati Bar. It is designed to give plain, practical directions for the examination of records relating to the title to land in the several States mentioned above. The subject of oil lands and leases is considered, and the usual form of oil leases given.

This little volume is intended for the information of the community at large. It does not go into the abstruse learning on the law of real property, but states, clearly and simply, the points of law to which the attention of all interested in real estate should be directed; the requisites of a binding contract of sale of land; the rules for computing the area of land; the requisites of deeds, leases, wills, and judicial titles; the liens which attach to lands; the provisions of the stamp act, and the usual forms of deeds and mortgages.

A series of Manuals for business men is in course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. Myers, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

3 Prof. W. A. Payne, late of St. Louis,

will deliver one of his best lectures on Man, at the Capital Hotel Hall, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The papers of the Middle States speak in high terms as to his ability as a lecturer and delineator of human character. We recommend the gentleman to the public and advise the members of the legislature and our friends at large to go and hear him. Phrenological examinations will be made after the lecture. Charts will be given every day at his room.

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Now that the tumult of war is over, says the New York Herald, and thousands of our soldiers will soon be returning to their former peaceful avocations, a wonderful development of the resources of the country will commence. The manufacturing interests, protected and stimulated by the high tariff, will take a fresh start. The mining business will open up with renewed vigor. The agricultural districts all over the country will be more extensively cultivated, and new regions in the West and on the Pacific will give up their latent wealth more profusely to the labor and industry of another race of agriculturalists—our disabled veterans. We shall produce henceforth more cotton, tobacco, rice, children, sugar, grain, gold, patriotism, silver, iron and coal, than ever before, and will exhibit, to the wonder of the world, more extraordinary results from our works of peace than even the grand military and naval resources which the war has developed.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

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Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at the annual meeting, held on the 4th day of May, 1865, at their Banking House, in the city of Paducah, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled an act for the benefit of the Insured Banks of Issue of Kentucky, approved February 22, 1865, as an amendment to the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth in pursuant of the provisions of sect. 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after the 16th day of May, 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY ON CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-*tf*.]

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-*tf*.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-*tf*.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf*.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
ATTORNEYS at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, *deed*. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-*tf*.

PHO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-*by*.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Grifton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 28, 1864-*tfw&sm*.

J. R. GRUNDY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-*sm*.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

March 28, 1864-*sm*.

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